

## LAST EDITION.

HOW WUN LUNG  
BOOMED LOGO.  
But the boys grew suspicious of his hiero-  
gyptics and drove Washie-Washed out of  
camp. Illustrated.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

# St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. 48. NO. 179.

THURSDAY EVENING—ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 4, 1897.—TEN PAGES.

## LAST EDITION.

THE BICYCLE AND  
SPORTING PAGE.  
All the news of the wheel—special illus-  
trated features—what is going on in the  
world of sport.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

PRICE IN ST. LOUIS, ONE CENT;  
OUTSIDE ST. LOUIS, TWO CENTS.

Find a Field for Your Talent Through a Little P.-D. "Want" Ad.

### SENATE PASSED THE AVERY BILL.

ONLY SEVEN VOTES CAST IN THE  
NEGATIVE.

### THERE WAS HEATED DEBATE.

The Opposition Resorted to the Old  
Scheme of Amendment, but  
It Failed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—The  
Avery Fellow Servant bill passed the Senate  
at 12:45 o'clock to-day. Seven negative  
votes were cast.

Preliminary to the passage of the bill was  
a heated debate lasting over two hours.  
Many filibustering tactics were resorted to  
and a vigorous effort was made to defeat the  
bill. But the corporation element was  
clearly in the minority and the ancient,  
gaudy schemes resorted to by the  
lobby legislators were worn threadbare  
to-day.

In the beginning of the debate, Senator  
Brewster made a strong speech in favor of the  
Avery bill. He said he was here in a  
legislative capacity and he knew his people  
wanted it.

Senator Busche spoke in favor of a general  
bill, and offered an amendment such  
as has helped to defeat fellow-servant legislation  
in the past.

Senator Major made a particularly strong  
speech in favor of the Avery bill.

Then came Senator Klene with a somewhat  
radical speech in opposition to the  
Avery bill. He proposed an amendment  
somewhat similar to the Busche amendment,  
both doubtless having the same purpose  
in view.

Senator Landrum made probably the most  
railed lobby talk of all, by declaring that  
he would under no circumstances vote for  
the Avery bill, and he was not even enthusiastic  
over the passage of a general bill. He declared that there is absolutely no  
demand for fellow-servant legislation.

Senator Miller did good work throughout  
the spirited fight by holding the Avery bill  
forces together and keeping a lookout for  
smooth parliamentary tricks.

A strenuous effort was made by Senators  
Busche, Mott, and Davidson to force an  
adjournment, but the plan failed.

After voting down the amendments a  
vote on the final passage of the bill was  
taken, resulting in the enactment of the law  
by a vote of 20 to 7.

The following Senators voted against the  
bill: Klene, Landrum, Martin, Mott,  
O'Bannon, Schwesekhardt and Walls.

Those absent were: Ballard, Gray, Lyons,  
Marshall, Morton, Powers and Peers.

All the others voted for the bill, including  
Senator Busche, who had only a few minutes  
before he became leader in the fight against  
it.

The announcement that a genuine fellow  
servant bill had actually passed the Senate  
caused prolonged applause.

### NOT THIS SESSION.

Opposition to the General Arbitration  
Treaty Determined to Shut  
Off a Vote.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, D. C., says:

The understanding among Senators at  
present is that the general arbitration  
bill will not go to a vote at this session of  
Congress. No doubt that it will be de-  
bated, but the opposition makes no secret  
of its intention to consume so much time  
that a vote cannot be reached. It will be a  
very easy matter to do this, as the  
bulk of the Senate is not reaching  
that stage in which there will be a great  
struggle for precedence.

Already the friends of the Nicetown Canal  
bill, the Sherman bill, the McKinley  
bill and other measures are fighting for time.  
A short time the regular appropriation  
bill will have to be taken up, then the  
disputed bill will be introduced. Under  
such circumstances it will be a compara-  
tively easy matter to crowd the treaty into  
the last session of the Senate of the 50th  
Congress, which is generally against an open debate on  
the treaty.

CARLISLE'S PROSPECTS.

Propositions Pending from New York  
and Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Carlisle  
went to New York last night. While  
his mission has not been made public, it is  
believed it is to interest the commercial  
proprietors which have been made to him  
to get him opening a law office in New  
York, after the Secretary of March. It is understood  
that the Secretary of March, but his final  
decision is not yet certain. It is said that  
he has been retained as leading  
counsel for Robert M. La Follette, who  
is seeking to get possession of the ship in Chicago.  
The amount of the claim is enormous. The  
amount which Benner and La Follette  
got patented to them for a song is estimated  
to be \$100,000. It embraces about 10 acres in the  
vicinity of the mouth of the Chicago River and  
extends north of that stream running on  
the lake. The ship has all the  
advantages.

### TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.

ORDERS TO THAT EFFECT WERE  
GENERAL.

### THE KANSAS CITY INQUIRY.

Evidence Accumulating That the Com-  
missioners Have Done  
Their Duty.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—A tremen-  
dous mass of evidence is being piled up before  
the Senate Investigating Committee  
by members of the Kansas City police force  
and the public. The evidence is that the  
game always was general; that no gambling  
fact or any gambler had protected  
and that the orders to suppress were gen-  
erally carried out to the extent possible.

This morning five members of the detective  
department were on the stand and testified  
even more emphatically than did the  
regular police officers yesterday, that money  
was not being taken in the past have now  
been protected by the department. Many of  
the ex-officers were exploded completely.

The employees in the sheet mill at Second  
and Desharn streets were informed yesterday  
by their superintendent that, although  
they accepted a reduction of 20 per cent  
from the sheet mill will run no more this winter.  
The men are in despair. They do not  
know which way to turn, for there is no  
hope for them, whether they loaf or work.

During the campaign the Niedringhauses  
were very active in their endeavors to get  
their men to support the Republican ticket.  
Meetings were held every week at the  
works and the men marched themselves  
footloose at night, beating drums and blowing  
horns in anticipation, forced or natural,  
that good times were coming.

And over again it was proclaimed  
that the sheet mill which had been closed  
with the exception of a few days, since  
July, would be open just as soon as  
McKinley was elected. Work would be  
steady and wages raised to the scale mentioned  
by the Amalgamated Association.

The election came, and McKinley was  
"confidence" was restored, but the mill did  
not open. The men hung on, growing  
hunger as the days passed, and finally—after  
Christmas, it was—orders were given to go to work.

They kept at it until Saturday, when  
once more the mill shut down. Then on  
Tuesday Sup't Sutler sent for all the employ-  
ees and gave them his bosses' ultimatum.  
If they would work for a 20 per cent  
reduction all well and good. If not there was  
no work for them.

There was no election affecting the  
Niedringhauses there was no use even to make  
any promises. If the men didn't like it  
they could lump it, and that was all there  
was to it.

"Did you ever received money from any  
gambler to protect him?" asked Mr. Lucas.  
"No, sir."

"Did you ever notified any gamblers of  
an expected raid?"

"No, sir."

"Did you stay on the outside in the alley  
while he went in?"

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## CHARITY BALL TO BE A MASQUE.

A "BRADLEY MARTIN" FOR THE  
POOY OF ST. LOUIS.

WILL BE AT UNION STATION.

Funds Raised Will Be Utilized to Give  
the Unemployed Work on  
the Street.

Wherever two or three women were gathered together last night the proposed charity ball was the subject of discussion.

The men have caught society with a furor. It is a novelty and a rarity in local social life. The ladies want it and it's pretty safe to say that their wishes will be respected.

President Julius S. Walsh has offered the entire second floor of the new Union Station to the ladies who are promoting the enterprise. This will afford an immense dining-hall at one end, a magnificent suite of reception rooms at the other and midways a grand staircase. Look that ever held at a St. Louis society gathering.

Besides the balconies are a, the ladies' dressing room for boxes, and the Terminal Association offices will be utilized for cloak rooms.

Best of all it is to be a mask ball. "A regular Bradley Martin for the poor," says Mrs. Abner C. Cassidy, who conceived the idea and has worked earnestly to bring about its fulfillment.

Society has grown dull for want of a novelty. A mask ball at Mardi Gras, for that will be about the date of the proposed event, seems to be the only diversion. The object will be to add the edge of prudish objection.

The ladies who have been working for several days to bring the project to a head were somewhat disappointed when they read of Mardi Gras' Post-Disaster of the action of the police in the recent disaster. This had looked to them for co-operation. Instead, the directors decided that as a body they would not be responsible management of the affair, and then appointed a committee of three to confer further with the ladies. Just what is left to confer about the ladies are not known.

Before laying the matter before the Merchants' Exchange, the ladies had secured the services of a public relations man, and the executives of every prominent social club and business organization in the city and obtained from them assurances of hearty support.

All that was looked for from the Exchange was that it should act as a centralizing body for the sake of the organization and distribution of tickets.

The thousand and odd tickets ordinarily anticipated to a big ball at a social present in the new Union Station is so arranged that no further preparation is necessary than the hiring of musicians and attendants, running of the boxes, the ladies and appointment of reception and entertainment committees, whose functions are merely nominal.

The ladies expect that when they meet the Conference Committee they will get the matter before them in the right light and rapidly further their preliminary organization.

The impression among the Merchants' Exchange directors seems to be that money for the project can be raised quicker by subscription.

"The ladies are not after the men who subscribe regularly to the Exchange," says Mrs. Cassidy. "We want to get into the pockets of those who seldom give or never give. It is the ladies who are most likely to give \$50 to \$100 to a seven cent call. We have thousands of others who would gladly give, and could easily afford, \$5 for a charity ball who will respond to the calls of organized charities.

Our project does not interfere with those who are subscribers to the Exchange. As a matter of fact, we are helping the Association in its work. Really, what we ask is a business investment. The idea of giving the ball came to us through our personal observations during the recent disaster. We found hundreds of families who had not been reached by the organized charities. These families, who were in great need, asked for aid before and their humiliation was nearly the saddest feature of their affliction. We are very sorry that half of the family had been ill for months. Work is the greatest charity these honest people can get.

"We propose the charity ball because we can raise \$25,000 and put these men at work on the streets. Mr. Milne will be glad to receive the money and use it to help others and make the money last into the mild weather."

"Those who give will be blessed as much by this form of charity as those who receive."

"Through Mr. Walsh's kindness in giving us Union Station, all the harrassing advance arrangements have been taken care of on the heads of all the big clubs and the business organizations. They have encouraged us and we intend placing our tickets through the various agencies in town. The tickets will not be sold publicly. Those who wish to buy cards of admission can apply to the Merchants' Exchange. It was to perfect arrangements along this line that we applied to the Merchants' Exchange."

"When this is done 2500 patrollers will be needed to man the boxes, and will be appointed on call and everything will be ready for the charity ball."

Benjamin Henderson, a wealthy ranch owner and pioneer settler, was murdered by a Mexican employee as a laborer on the ranch near Umatilla, Cal.

### IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.

HOW YOU MAY OBTAIN A LAST-  
ING CURE FOR PILES.

No Surgical Operation, No Pain, Trifling  
Expense—A Simple, Harmless Remedy,  
but It Does the Work.

There are some people who have piles as frequently and regularly as other people have colds.

Any little bowel trouble will bring them on, after extra exertion, as in lifting, will produce them, and in fact will often appear without any apparent provocation. Piles, however, are much more serious than a cold, as the tendency is always to grow worse until the trouble becomes deep seated and chronic, or develops into some fatal rectal disease.

While there are many pile remedies which give relief, yet there is but one which not only gives instant relief but at the same time makes a permanent cure, and that is the well-known Pyramid Pile Cure.

This remedy is composed of simple, harmless, vegetable ingredients, but combined so effectively and act so promptly and thoroughly that it cures every form of piles, whether itching, blind, or protruding, or

In long standing cases the Pyramid Pile Cure has proven to be the only certain cure except a surgical operation, and its advantages over an operation are many, as it is painless, causes no delay, or interference with daily occupation, and last, but not least, it is cheaper than any surgical operation could possibly be, costing but a dollar a week at any drug store.

The cases that the Pyramid Pile Cure will not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations on piles and depending on this cheap but effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure, and it never disappoints except in cases beyond the reach of medical skill.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co. of Albion, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Each package contains a treatise on cause and cure of piles, together with testimonials from every section of this country.

"Mr. Noland and I secured the modified

## Men's Furnishings.

Right out of the fire, yet hardly scorched; some have an odor of smoke, some a little damp, but all worth three to four times what we ask.

500 dozen Men's Full Seamless Socks, only a little mussed, worth 2¢ a pair; Fire Sale Price

7½c

Big lot Men's Fulls Shirts, lot Jumpers, lot Canton Flannel Shirts, all perfect, worth 50¢ to 75¢ when perfect; Fire Sale Price

10c

Lot Men's Kid Tipped Jersey Driving Gloves, worth 25¢; Fire Sale Price

12½c

Big lot Men's Heavy Jersey Knit, Large front Overshirts, only a little soiled, worth 8¢; Fire Sale Price

15c

Big lot Men's Fulls Shirts, lot Wool Overshirts, lot Canton Flannel Drawers, all perfect, but a little mussed, worth 50¢ to 75¢; Fire Sale Price

25c

Lot Fine Laundry and Underwear, lot Indigo Blue Percal Shirts and big lot Fine Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, worth 75¢ to \$1.00; Fire Sale Price

33½c

## 50c Shirts.

Lot Gent's Shirts, Jumpers and Canton Flannel Drawers, damaged, Fire Sale Price

5c

2½c

5c Calico.

250 yards of Calico, put up in bundles of 10 yards, your choice at 2¢, Fire Sale Price

49c

10c Handkerchiefs.

200 doz. Men's Printed Border and Plain White Handkerchiefs worth 10¢ to 15¢, Fire Sale Price

5c

2½c

5c Muslin.

5 bales extra heavy Muslin, all sizes and all perfect, worth 25¢ to 75¢, Fire Sale Price

2½c

10c Flannel.

100 yards of Gray, Brown and Tan Flannel, best good, 10¢ a yard, your choice at

6c

5c Cambric Linen.

100 pieces Sister's Best Quality soft Finished Cambric Linen, worth 25¢, Fire Sale Price

2½c

12½c PillowSlips.

100 dozen good quality ready-made Pillow Slips, Fire Sale Price

5c

25c Linen Table Sets.

75 extra fine All Linen Table Sets, worth \$1.39

1.39

75c and 100 Shirts—Lot Gent's Tipped Jersey, all perfect, worth 50¢ to 75¢ when perfect; Fire Sale Price

25c

50c and 75c Overalls—Big lot best quality Blue Overalls, all sizes and all perfect, worth 25¢ to 75¢, Fire Sale Price

25c

10c Socks.

500 dozen Men's Full Seamless Socks, only a little mussed, worth 2¢ a pair; Fire Sale Price

7½c

10c Jumper.

100 Jumper, lot Canton Flannel Jumper, all perfect, worth 50¢ to 75¢ when perfect; Fire Sale Price

12½c

10c Gloves.

100 Men's Kid Gloves, all perfect, worth 25¢ to 75¢ when perfect; Fire Sale Price

15c

10c Stockings.

100 Men's Stockings, all perfect, worth 25¢ to 75¢ when perfect; Fire Sale Price

20c

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**THE POST-DISPATCH**  
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.

DOUBBLE THE CIRCULATION OF ANY  
OTHER ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPER.  
CALCULATE.

**AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.**

HAGAN—Continues.  
HARVINS—Maggie Cline.  
OLYMPIC—Fanny Davenport, "Glamonda."  
HOPKINS—Continues.  
HORN—Continues.

FOURTEENTH STREET—W. H. Power.

STANDARD—City Sports Burlesque Co.

**MATINEES TO-MORROW.**

HAGAN—Continues.

HOPKINS—Continues.

STANDARD—City Sports Burlesque Co.

**THE DYER ANTI-TRUST BILL.**

The anti-trust bill presented to the House by Representative Dyer of De Kalb County is based on the Calvin Anti-Trust law, which has been effective in Georgia, and is almost a verbatim copy of that law. It is claimed that the Calvin law has compelled the American Tobacco Co., the Snuff Trust, the Potash Trust, the Coffee Trust, the Match Trust and others that were operating in that State to abandon their contracts restraining buyers and attempting to control prices. There is every reason to believe that the Dyer bill, if enacted into law, would have a similar effect in Missouri.

Whatever strength the Calvin law has will also be found in the Dyer bill. Nothing has been omitted or added that could weaken the effect of the law. The Calvin law is by far the best Anti-Trust law that has been drawn up. In fact, it is the only law which has shown prompt and well-settled policy making it for its own exclusive determination. The jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such matter shall cease." A very vital distinction indeed.

The committee has also struck out entirely and without substitution the clause making King Oscar of Sweden the final arbiter. After the sweeping amendments to the original text this excision was not necessary as it was just and proper.

The treaty, as amended, will doubtless be ratified by the Senate. And if England is really longing for assured peace it will meet with equal acceptance there.

**THE FELLOW SERVANT BILL.**  
Senator Brewster put much of the argument for a Fellow Servant law into a nutshell at the meeting of the Senate committee. It will take a great many new factories to supply the trade of the Mississippi Valley metropolis.

John William Ohms, with his \$10,000, might as well have been one of the city's destitute for all the comfort his savings brought him in his last moments. The extremes of hoarding and wasting are even filling the world with misery.

The effect of the German beet sugar bounty is to make Germans pay more for their sugar than foreigners have to give for German sugar. Bounties and high tariffs always but the home consumer had the bludgeon of the boulder behind it. It may never be heard of again, or, if it is resurrected, it is easily disposed of as at first. Such means of delaying matters are to be at successive sessions of State Assemblies. They are no public interest or support and die without mourners.

But in Missouri the principle of the Fellow-Servant law has justified itself. It has forced its recognition in the platform of the dominant party in the State. The people, through that party, have put the seal of their approval upon it. The party serves the people.

**THE CASE OF LORD PENRHYN.**  
Lord Penrhyn owns extensive quarries in Wales. These quarries lie in land that Penrhyn's ancestors most likely got by conquest—a high-sounding name for robbery. When Lord Penrhyn chooses, 10,000 persons can subsist by working in these quarries. At present the quarries are closed by Lord Penrhyn's orders, because the quarrymen insist that they have a right to combine for mutual protection. Penrhyn, who is a worthy successor of the Mediaeval barons, refuses to arbitrate the question, and the men and their families are living in idleness, supported by public charity.

Last Thursday Lord Penrhyn's right to

starve 10,000 persons because he does not believe in trade-unionism or arbitration was debated in the House of Commons. During the six hours debate only three Members, two of whom were his relatives, supported Penrhyn's claim of life and death over his workmen. Even the Tories asserted that their party was in favor of trade combinations and arbitration. Meanwhile, the miners are being helped by contributions from all classes and conditions, even Privy Councillors subscribing to the fund. The case has aroused all England. This exhibition of autocracy in the management of industry is practically without public sympathy.

Lord Penrhyn is merely doing, on some different lines, what was done at Spring Valley and Pullman City, Ill., not long ago. And his action, like the actions of the Spring Valley Coal Co. and the Pullman Co., is a blow at the Democratic principle of private ownership and individual enterprise which suffers much in these days at the hands of Plutocrats and demagogues.

The mass-meeting of the Democratic clubs of St. Louis to be held in Music Hall, Exposition Building, next Saturday night will be the first practical step toward the solution of our pressing municipal problems. The people are the source of power, and they are never so effective as when they assemble in mass to formulate the principles to govern party and public action. At Saturday night's meeting the vital questions of taxation, subsidy, franchise granting and the necessary reforms in governing bodies will be discussed with a view to organized action and expression. The meeting will be the most important held in St. Louis for years.

**A JUST ARBITRATION TREATY.**

The most vital change made in the arbitration treaty by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is in the addition to art. I. That article, in the treaty agreed upon by Oney and Salisbury, reads:

The high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty, all questions of difference between them, which they may fall to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

The Senate committee to this added the following:

But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either to any other State or Power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be a subject for arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement.

This amendment obviously grew out of art. 10 of the Oney-Salisbury treaty, which provides that when either of the contracting Powers, before the close of the hearing, shall declare that the question raised involves other questions of the right and duty of the protesting Power, then the arbitral tribunal, as constituted under other sections of the treaty, shall determine whether or not such other questions are involved, and whether or not it will proceed with the arbitration.

Many millions of people in this country do not appreciate Secretary Gage's idea. He may possibly be wrong.

Though Mr. McKinley's Cabinet has already three members from lake States, it may not hold water.

Mr. McKinley's inaugural wrap will not be exclusively American, whatever the Major may wear.

Sherman's subservience to Hanna will not add to the number of the retiring Senator's admirers.

Mr. McKinley is too much absorbed in his new duties to write letters about aiding the poor.

Foraker and Bushnell have an interest in the State of Ohio as well as McKinley and Hanna.

If sunshine always follows shadow, what a bright day is in store for poor Cuba!

Chicago "extract of beef" is a horse on the rest of the country.

Spain is even treating her own soldiers barbarously.

It takes too many Taylors to make a George.

**The New President's Message.**

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

What of the President's inaugural address on the 4th of March? It will favor tariff revision, of course, but will it acknowledge that the McKinley rates were too high, making higher prices to purchasers, restraining imports and making a deficiency in the revenue? Will it dodge the question of finance? Will it emit wisdom, give good advice, and map out policies, or will it be merely rhetoric and gibbering generalities? Perhaps the President has undertaken more than ought to be expected of him. As Chief Executive, he has assumed the job of bringing prosperity back to this country, and he must do it in confess failure.

**Reflections of a Bachelor.**

From the New York Press.

Don't believe all the good you hear.

The more there is to a woman the easier she is to understand.

The older a man gets the more respect he has for himself when he was a child.

Where a man would say "I could have kicked myself," I wonder what a woman would say.

When a girl wants to get you to hold her hand, say "I do not know anything about you."

As soon as a girl finds out that a man hates to see her cry she begins to practice making the tears come into her eyes when she wants to.

**Millman's Munificence.**

From the Washington Post.

The Bradley Martins have contributed \$10,000 to the fund for the New Yorkers who are starving. This ought to silence all senseless talk about the approaching \$200,000 function.

**Would Keep Her Too Busy.**

From the Detroit Free Press.

He: I have never kissed you, Alice. Would you cut my friendship if I stole just one?

She: I might be tempted to, but I was just reading about forgiving seventy times seven offensives. Goodness! That's 490.

**NIGHT.**

Written for the Post-Dispatch.

The night is still. Upon the silent street

No hoofs resound with irritating beat.

The silent moon, with full, resplendent light,

Swings like a golden censer from her height.

With mystic spell the hand of death to

Alas! by my faith, there is no charm of day

To match the peerless beauty of the night!

The silence wakes a tender feeling, fraught

With sweet desires and longings deep for

What?—sighs—tears—sorrows or fat or fear;

And Love is like a golden-throated bird,

Singing between the interludes of thought.

WILLIE LEONARD CLANAHAN.

St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1887.

A large land owner in Mr. McKinley's

State has just failed in consequence of

not being able to collect farm rents cannot be paid under the gold standard.

A dry inaugural ball will to many of the dancers be lacking in magnificence. Is the Mrs. McKinley Temperance Society to succeed the Mrs. R. B. Hayes organization?

Between those two rather pert young men, Emperor Billy and Comptroller Eccles, Germany's great Bismarck will scarcely be able to keep his place in history.

Mr. McKinley may be tempted to thrust St. Louis into his Cabinet, as the Mayor has ventured to claim. Mr. McKinley knows St. Louis is a great town.

In January there were 448 deaths from pulmonary diseases in Chicago. The climate by the Great Dismal Lake is well suited to the growth of vast cemeteries.

Labourers fears woman suffrage in Great Britain because there are 1,200,000 more women than men. Clearly the British male is fading away.

The self-propelling fire engine of Boston makes ten miles an hour and climbs hills. This is an extinguisher for our faithful fire department steeds.

The groundhog came out of his hole on Feb. 2, Boss Filley's outgrowth of the Mosque on Feb. 3, and both threw a shadow on the surroundings.

With bread riots in Madrid and the insurgents at Havana's gates, the unhappiness of decaying Spain can scarcely be measured.

Sweetly slumbers the groundhog, oblivious of Hicks, Frankenstein or any of the other human and necessarily inferior seers.

No progressive, wide-awake newspaper lacks readers. The Post-Dispatch's great circulation is sufficient evidence of this fact.

Perhaps Gen. Alger would be happier if there were fewer explanations as to why he has been placed in the Cabinet.

The centennial of the birth of Franz Siebold was recently celebrated in Japan by about 100 gentlemen, all but 15 being Japanese. Siebold was the author of works upon Japanese of high value, and in 1820 he was imprisoned in Yedo for buying a map. He introduces illicies, camellias, peonies and other Japanese into Europe.

Don Miguel Ahumada, has proved himself a model Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. During his first term of office, without increasing taxation, he paid off about three-quarters of the public debt of the State, amounting to \$300,000, while at the same time more than doubling the educational facilities for the young, securing the establishment of a large number of new commercial and manufacturing enterprises, erecting hospitals and constructing water works, which are unequalled in the Republic of Mexico.

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The Queen Regent of Spain smokes more than a dozen cigarettes a day.

A new musical prodigy has appeared in Vienna in the person of Paul Szalai, a 10-year-old girl, who is said to rival Josef Hoffman in piano playing, and also shows a remarkable genius for composition.

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## CITY NEWS.

Welsh Rabbit. Bayle's Welsh Rabbit! Packed in jars. Ready for toast or crackers. For sale by leading grocers and caterers.

## WEYLER'S ENEMY HAS SPAIN'S EAR.

CANOVAS LISTENS ATTENTIVELY TO THE MARQUIS.

## CAPTAIN GENERAL MUST GO.

A Disgrace to the Spanish Nation, at Whose Expense He Has Become a Millionaire.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The sensation of the day is the confirmation of the news from Madrid that the Marquis of Apetxala laid before Senor Canovas the proofs of the immorality in the administration committed by Gen. Weyler, and the danger to Spain herself of his continuance here.

The Marquis said that Weyler is a disgrace to Spain. He will be the Spanish name that is lost than a year his private fortune has grown to millions, and that the soldiers and loyalists are sufferers from his criminal conduct.

Spain's decree against the grinding of sugar cane, and his destruction of property in the country districts has done more damage to the country than any other legislation. His treatment of wealthy men was infamous, when they applied to him for protection. In a word, the record of Weyler is a disgrace to the Spanish nation, and the probabilities of Spanish success.

The most important fact is that Senor Canovas is also not only a very bad man and not considering him every day about affairs in Cuba. The enemies of Weyler here believe that his recall is not a matter of time, but of course, other elements interested in the continuance of the present opportunities for plunder, attack the Marquis bitterly.

### CUBAN REFORMS.

Queen Regent Signs the Plan for Governing the Island.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The Queen Regent today signed the plan for the reforms in the Island of Cuba. The text of the document will be published Saturday. The scheme includes numerous and elaborate decrees. It is understood that the reforms "constitute in the creation of a reformed, to be called the Council of Administration, composed of thirty-five members, of whom twenty-one are to be elected by the people and six by the different ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities, one magistrate, one university professor, one archbishop, and five former Senators or Deputies."

The Queen Regent's administration is empowered first to prepare a budget; secondly, to examine into the fitness of officials appointed, thirdly, to make a report to the Council of Administration, and finally, to the composition of Spanish imports having advantages over the general tariff.

The Governor General will represent the Queen Regent in the Island, and will be to nominate officials, who should be Cubans or Spaniards, who have resided two years in Cuba. He will be able to freely nominate other functions such as magistrates, prefects, etc.

Other decrees concern the organization of the Island, and the representation, which are to be liberally representative.

The municipal councils general will be empowered to elect their presidents and will have a complete public education.

According to another decree, the Government reserves to itself extraordinary powers in the event of any disturbance of public order, and Cuba will continue to send its governors and Deputies to the Cortes as at present.

Altogether, the reforms are much broader than the grandiose changes of 1868. The powers of the Governor General are much extended, while the Council of Administration is fairly representative of all parties and interests. The Spanish Government will continue to vote budgets and treaties for the colonies. The Spanish products, according to the report, will be taxed 10 per cent, and the Cuban 15 per cent. This will be allowed a refund of 10 per cent of the Cuban tariff compared with other imports.

### TO CRUSH GOMEZ.

Weyler Has a Plan for Bringing It About.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Weyler has left Cuba to the Spanish road upon the Cuban hostiles in the Siguama Mountains, beyond Cienfuegos.

Weyler has, it would seem, made his proposed destination public with the hope that Gomez, who is in the near vicinity, learning of the butchery planned, may go personally to defend the insurgents wounded and sick. If the rebel leader does this, Weyler will have him with him, and the mountains will be rounded by from 50,000 to 60,000 Spanish troops who would hold all the strategic points of the island closely in upon and finally crush Gomez.

### Autonomists Refuse to Vote.

SAN JUAN, DE PORTO RICO, Feb. 4.—The manifesto of the last, and a manifesto announcing a strong dissatisfaction with the reforms, recently granted by Spain. The manifesto states that because of the present state of the economy, it is refuse to vote at the coming municipal elections. These elections are the first practical application of the new law.

### MR. GOODBAR DENIES.

Answer to R. C. Pope's Suit for \$25,000 Damages.

James W. Goodbar has entered a general denial in answer to R. C. Pope's suit for \$25,000 damages. Pope wants that amount on account of having been arrested for attempting to get a picture of Mr. Goodbar's daughter without her knowledge or consent.

## ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating.

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scaly lesions is instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, a single application of Cuticura (ointment), the greatest cure, and a full dose of Cuticura Salve, greatest of blood purifiers and humor curer.

## Cuticura

Relieves speedily, permanently, and economically, cure, when all else fails.

Post Office Box 1000, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Atlanta, etc.

PIMPLY FACES. Cuticura Salve.

Uterine pains, weak backs, sore legs, shooting nerves, and rheumatism relieved quick as an electric shock by Cuticura. Utter Rheumatic Salve.

KIDNEY PAINS. Cuticura Salve.

Elbow, shoulder, knee, and joint pains relieved quick as an electric shock by Cuticura. Utter Rheumatic Salve.

Now watch the crowds  
On our Second Floor.  
All odds and ends of  
Fascinators.

Hoods, Bicycle Caps,  
Jersey Caps, etc.,  
will be wound up  
to 50c, go at  
each . . . . . 10c

Dress Prints  
worth 50c  
for above  
each . . . . . 2c

Apron  
Gingham.

1 cent of Remnants,  
white, while last.

Friday,  
per yard  
each . . . . . 4c

Valentines.

Fancy Card Valentines, in dainty,  
unique or comic designs, with  
suitable and appropriate quo-  
tations on each, all prices, from

50c down to as low as

3c

Apron Lawn.

40 inches wide, with  
satin striped border,

sold elsewhere at

12c, yd. Friday. 7c

Valentines.

Fancy Card Valentines, in dainty,  
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tations on each, all prices, from

50c down to as low as

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Dress Goods Remnants

Choice of our entire stock of All-wool Rem-  
nants in Novelty and Plain Goods,

such as are really worth in

choice at (per yard) . . . . . 25c

Woolens, Silk Caps,  
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## EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.



## AFTER THE NEWS

IT WILL PAY YOU TO

## READ P.D. WANTS!

THEY ARE INTERESTING.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

20 words or less. 5c.

BARTENDER—Wanted, situation by bartender; will give the best of references. Ad. B 344, this office.

BARTENDER—Wanted, situation by an experienced bartender; can give the best of references. Ad. N 345, this office.

BOY—A boy of 17 wants work in some tailor shop; can work by hand and by machine. Ad. F 346, this office.

BOOK-KEEPER—Wanted, situation by young man as assistant book-keeper; 2 years' experience. Ad. S 345, this office.

COACHMAN—Situation wanted by coachman who drives carriage and buggy; good references; object to country. F. Hughes, 8323 Olive st.

CARPENTER—Sh. wanted to do plain carpentry of work; by worker and industrious married man. 4450 Swan st.

CLERK—Position wanted as grocery clerk, bar-keeper or supply wagon driver; \$5 to \$6 per day; giving references; best class. Ad. F 346, this office.

CABINET-MAKER—Situation wanted by practical cabinet-maker and carpenter; good references; object to country. Ad. S 345, this office.

DRUGGIST—Wanted, situation by competent registered druggist; 10 years' experience as clerk and manager; 27 years old; single; do not use tobacco or whisky. M. Keily, Olson, Inc.

FIREMAN—Wanted, situation as fireman; five years' experience; with reference. Ad. G 346, this office.

FLORIST—A florist and gardener of 20 years' experience desires situation on large place; can furnish first-class references; ability and character above average. 1016 Main st., Memphis, Tenn.

MAN AND WIFE—Want situations to cook and do housework and as butlers; references. Ad. F 342, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation by practical, experienced middle-aged man; paper-hanging, painting, carpentry; works clean. Ad. G 346, this office.

PAPERHANGER—Wanted, situation by an experienced paperhanger; will work/cheap. Ad. B 345, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, good education, wants position; will start at \$8 per week. Ad. L 341, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—A stenographer and office man was position for general office; good references; low salary to start. Ad. S 345, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert young man stenographer desires position; 5 years' experience; will accept small salary; references. Ad. H 335, this office.

UPSTAIRS—Wanted, situation by Chinchilla Ulster; \$3.50, at the Trust. Ad. S 345, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Wants work of some kind; willing to do anything outside of selling goods; strictly temperate and reliable; best of references. Ad. N 342, this office.

\$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Messrs Tailoring Co., 218 N. 8th st., Olive st.

\$2.50 UP—Furs to order. Messrs Tailoring Co., 218 N. 8th st., Olive st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

14 words or less. 10 cents.

BOY WANTED—Near colored boy, not over 16 years, for housework. 1235 Washington, Ad. G 346.

BOY WANTED—Experienced boy to feed Gordon dogs. Call 712 Spruce st.

BOY WANTED—Near colored boy, living with parents; salary \$3.50. Good references and references. Ad. N 344, this office.

BARBER WANTED—Good barber for Saturday and Sunday; no student. 104 S. 4th st.

COOK WANTED—White; good meat and pastry cook at once. Wm. Cope, Cairo, Ill.

COACHMAN WANTED—White coachman; none but those having first-class recommendations need apply; must be fully competent. 113 Washington av.

DRIVER WANTED—Must know southern part of city; references. Roder Laundry, 2206 Chestnut.

DRIVERS WANTED—A few good drivers for dirt wagons. 2705 Evans av., near Sarah. H. Hall.

FREE treatment for all private, blood and rectal diseases. General Dispensary, 1409 Franklin av.

MEN WANTED—Two young men, willing to work; must be over 17; no color. 9th and Spruce st., 111 S. 4th st.

MEN WANTED—Guitar player and for our graduates; over 8 weeks required to complete course; complete outfit of high-grade tools given with tools. 2205 Franklin av., near Sarah. H. Hall.

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COACHMAN WANTED—White coachman; none but those having first-class recommendations need apply; must be fully competent. 113 Washington av.

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## BETHGE QUICK WITH HIS GUN.

MAHON'S SLAYER REMEMBERS  
SHOOTING SEVEN PERSONS.

THINKS THERE ARE OTHERS.  
Says He Is Sorry Mahon Died,  
but Not That He Shot  
Him.

August Bethge, a private watchman occupying a cell at the Central Police Station, charged with the murder of ex-Police Officer Mahon Tuesday night, knows of seven men he has shot, and he thinks he has shot twice that many. The shooting and killing of ex-Policeman Edward J. Mahon made the seventh.

Bethge is a short and chunky German, who speaks English with difficulty. He has a long and bushy auburn hair that reaches nearly to the bottom of his vest. He wears a broad-brimmed brown slouch hat drawn down over his left eye in Arizona style.

A leather belt, a broad leather belt, and on the left side, in easy reach of the right hand, is a pistol which has a warning, a heavy revolver.

The gun is the one which Bethge used to measure fourteen inches from butt to muzzle, and the handle bears boldly out the words, "I'm a killer."

"I forgot most of the people I have shot," Bethge said to a reporter. "They were only common people and the circumstances."

The first man I shot while I was an officer was Harry C. Boggs, a well-known burglar who was driven out of St. Louis a few months ago, and who was shot in the leg. After he had been in the City Hospital two months, he was sent to the penitentiary for several years.

"But when I was a boy of 7 years I shot a man in the leg with a gun. I don't remember his name."

"In June of 1887 I quarreled with a man named Muller, who was a street-seller, at Franklin Avenue, and when I tried to shoot him away from me I shot him in the left breast over the heart, but the bullet did not hit him."

"One night, ten years ago, I shot a man in the leg on Adams street. He was trying to get into house. I don't remember his name."

"In June of 1887 I quarreled with a man named Muller, who was a street-seller, at Franklin Avenue, and when I tried to shoot him away from me I shot him in the left breast over the heart, but the bullet did not hit him."

"In 1888 I saw Ed Barrett, a tough character, prowling around a store on Franklin Avenue, and I shot him as I thought he would shoot me. I got him in the leg. The bullet broke the bone in his leg."

"The Board of Police Commissioners rejected my application for that, and I was again tried for assault with intent to kill and was again acquitted."

"Soon after that I got the Board to issue me a permit to carry a gun. I was a watchman, and I got my old beat back."

Bethge tells of these shootings as though he has forgotten them. He thinks there are possibly many more that he has forgotten.

Mahon was the first man he killed. Bethge says he is sorry Mahon died, but he is not sorry to shoot him.

### BETHGE IS EXONERATED.

Coroner's Jury Holds That the Shooting Was Justified.

Coroner Watt, and his jury Thursday morning returned a verdict which justified shooting and killing ex-Policeman Edward J. Mahon. Tuesday night.

Four medical students, who saw the tragedy, testified that there was not sufficient provocation to shoot to kill.

Then began quarreling with Mahon, when Bethge came up and Mahon struck the head. Bethge then drew his revolver and shot in the air and tried to fire the next shot into the ground, but the bullet struck Mahon.

Edward Bergfeld, a friend of Bethge, and a bartender, was passing the corner of Seventeenth and Franklin avenue when the shot was fired. His gun was the same as that of Mueller. During the ten years he had known Bethge he never heard of him being tried.

Bethge had been shot twice at Mahon after having struck him with his club. He said that Mahon struck Bethge in the head, and Bethge struck him with a club. He did not know Bethge had anything about his bloody record.

Albert Turner, W. F. Fowler, all students attending the American Medical College on South Jefferson avenue, testified that they were passing the corner when the shooting occurred.

They had been to a lodge meeting at Seventeenth and Wash streets and were crossing between them and Franklin avenue when they saw Mueller and King out in the street and then saw Bethge run up and demand:

"What do you fellows mean?" He shoved his elbow into Mahon's neck and pushed his hand. Mahon caught the watchman's elbow and the bullet hit him, and as he did so Bethge drew his revolver, his bolt fired and struck the first time at Mahon's left. The witness could see the flash of the gun, and the bullet had gone to the left. Then Bethge fired again, and that time the flash showed that the bullet had entered the ex-policeman's abdomen.

Edward Watt, a cigar maker, who was not with the party of medical students, testified he had seen something similar the same as that told by the students.

The jury retired and in five minutes returned with a verdict that Bethge had shot Mahon in the discharge of his duty, and that the homicide was justifiable.

The police will hold Bethge until Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson decides whether or not he will issue a warrant for him.

### MRS. MONAHAN'S TROUBLES.

Think She Is Food for Worms Before Her Time.

If Mrs. Mary Monahan's troubles are real there will soon be nothing left of her. She and worms are eating her up. They are promptly at 4 a. m. and 5 p. m. attacking her with a vengeance for an hour and a half. She figures it out that about ten days longer she will only last about ten days longer.

She is called at the dispensary to obtain a change of diet for her tormentors. Dr. Newell, a good surgeon, set the rabbit foot and gave her a good scrub.

She is now every day feeling better.

**DEATH OF CAPT. PRICE.**  
His End Came in the Marine Hospital of Mobile.

Capt. Sol. Price, formerly a well-known St. Louis river man, died at the Marine Hospital of Mobile, Ala., Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. Price came of a prominent Virginia family, and was born in 1830. He was a son of Gen. Sterling Price, and was a member of the family of his wife, Mrs. Price, who died in 1865.

He was a member of the Marine Hospital of Mobile, and was a member of the Marine Hospital of Mobile, after being

in the Confederate service during the Civil War. He was a member of the Marine Hospital of Mobile, and was a member of the Marine Hospital of Mobile, after being

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## WHY THE A. P. A. SUSPENDED BUS.

FAVORED CATHOLICS IN NAMING  
SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEES.

CASE OF MISS MAGUIRE.

A Catholic Principal Whom the A. P.  
A. Wanted Discharged Was Let  
Off With a Reprimand.

An opportunity will be afforded President Henry Bus of the School Board to formally state his defense to the charges under which he is now suffering suspension from the American Protection Association.

The State Judiciary Board of the order meets just prior to the State Convention at Joplin, Mo., the first Monday in March. It will take up the Mr. Bus' case.

Bus has already admitted that he has been suspended from the American Protective Association. He no longer denied it when a Post-Dispatch reporter confronted him with statement of the circumstances and caused for the disciplining him undergoing.

The suspension was made by State President J. H. Stevens, and dates from the month of January.

Other School Directors who are members of the American Protective Association now repudiate with a warning.

About six weeks ago President Stevens summoned all of them, including Bus, to appear at his office, 611 Pine street, and told them why he should not be expelled from the organization for violating their sworn obligations.

The ten members promptly answered the summons, and the President, the President Stevens with having violated the rules and obligations of the American Protective Association.

The principal accusation was their action in the case of Miss Maguire, principal of the Ashland School. Early last fall, she displayed her contempt of the order in order that those who were members of the Catholic church might attend certain meetings of the order.

Bus was suspended from the order in violation of a rule of the School Board, and the complaint was made to the Teachers Committee.

An effort was made to discharge Miss Maguire, but the order would not be satisfied.

President Stevens insisted that the representatives of the American Protective Association in the Board should have forced the discharge of Miss Maguire, and defended themselves as they could by explanations, and succeeded in escaping from the consequences.

All save President Bus, who was suspended by President Stevens, submitted to the action of the State Judiciary Board.

The reason for the more drastic action in the case of Bus was, of course, in making up the standing committee on the order. In order to hold his job as President, for which he needlessly resigned his salaried position, he had to resign his position in the spring, and Bus at the last reorganization made terms with the enemy.

In return for his support of John P. Collins he helped him a position on the Building Committee and also the Chairmanship of the Course of Study Committee, which is the most important. He also dickered with Alex Cummins, a dredge operator, on a position on the Building Committee in return for his vote. He also retained Cummins, then he named John Brad as Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

The obligation taken by members of the American Protective Association to oppose the solemn promise to oppose the election or appointment to a public office of any kind of a member of the order.

John P. Collins, John Sheahan and John Brady are members of the Catholic Church.

John Sheahan is said to be a member of that church.

While it is not asserted positively that President Stevens of the American Protective Association is guilty of having violated his sworn obligation, the action in the other cases is explained by the promulgation of the order's rule of application that the appointment of these gentlemen was the cause of his suspension.

John Brad, which was the cause of the suspension, is the son of Geo. H. Haslett, E. L. Briggs and J. R. Egan of St. Louis, and E. H. Allen and J. M. Katzeyer of Kansas City.

Mr. Bus told a Post-Dispatch reporter that he would not appear before the board. He was found at the Henry Ames School. It was stated at the time of his arrival that he was still too ill to attend to his duties as Deputy Sheriff.

He was not requested to come to the suspension from the American Protective Association. He declined to answer the charges with which he had been confronted by President Stevens, but if he intended to appear before the Judiciary Board about the matter, he replied:

"I see no reason why I should."

Friends say he will probably change his mind before the board meets.

A prominent member of the order, who was present, discussing the suspension of Bus, said:

"I have not been pleased with Mr. Bus' conduct as president of the School Board, and yet I think that he has done the best he could under the circumstances."

CITY PRINTING ITS THEME.

Comptroller Sturgeon Has a Letter From Typographical Union No. 8.

Comptroller Isaac H. Sturgeon received a communication from Typographical Union No. 8 Thursday, signed by T. A. Johnson and J. J. Early, Printing Committee, suggesting amendments to the charter. It was accompanied by a copy of the present charter provisions for doing the city printing with the exception of the city printing.

Newspapers bidding on city printing are required to have a daily circulation of 5,000 for three months prior to the letting. This is to prevent the bidding out their circulation, which is often done.

The printing in the English paper shall be printed from clear Roman-face type and the German paper in clear German-faced type.

This is to prevent publishers from evading the spirit of the law—to have Englishmen print in English, German in German, it is alleged that publishers often print from an English paper through office courses.

Bidders are required to state whether they are members of unions or not. If they are any grievance or complaint, no bid shall be received from a bidder or bidders. The size of type and the width of the columns, width to be stated in "em" measurement.

If any bidder fails to perform the contract it shall be forfeited by the Mayor.

BE BARGAIN DAY To-Morrow.

New England Butter Taffy, 10¢ a pound.

Daylight Robbers.

Burglars left the residence of Frank Bauer, a butcher, 1326 North Nineteenth street, Wednesday afternoon. The members of the family were away, and the robbers made off with a sum of money.

The printing in the English paper shall be printed from clear Roman-face type and the German paper in clear German-faced type.

This is to prevent publishers from evading the spirit of the law—to have Englishmen print in English, German in German, it is alleged that publishers often print from an English paper through office courses.

Bidders are required to state whether they are members of unions or not. If they are any grievance or complaint, no bid shall be received from a bidder or bidders. The size of type and the width of the columns, width to be stated in "em" measurement.

If any bidder fails to perform the contract it shall be forfeited by the Mayor.

10,000 MORE PAIRS  
MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S  
9 RUBBERS 9

OUR GREAT  
COMBINATION SALE

CLIENTS Thousands have been supplied already—but we are still fitting all  
and THOUSANDS OF OTHER BIG SHOE SNAPS THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERY ONE.

Drop Postal Card for our Cut-Price Catalogue.

C. E. Hiltz  
SHOES  
OUTS the  
Sixth and  
Franklin Av

MAIL  
ORDERS  
FILLED  
QUICKLY.

## M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

THERE'S NO PLACE IN IT FOR A  
MISSOURI MAN.

HE SAID SO VERY FRANKLY.

Outlined in a General Way His Intentions to Major William H.  
Warner's Friends.

Maj. William H. Warner of Kansas City will not be selected Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. Neither will Maj. Warner be given any other Cabinet position. That fact is established by a frank interview with a party of visiting Missourians had with the Cabinet Major.

Major McKinley and Col. D. P. Dyer of

Seal and Gardner Lathrop, a prominent attorney and Republican Silk Stocking of

Kansas City, composed the party of Mis-

sourians which went to Canton, O., to visit

Maj. McKinley and press the claims of Maj.

Warner for the position of Secretary of the Interior. They have just returned

and were received kindly, and return well

pleased with the trip, they were given to un-

derstand that Maj. Warner would not be

selected for the position.

President McKinley is a frank, sincere

man, and he does not use language to de-

ceive any one, ... Major Col. D. P. Dyer

is as plain and approachable as was Lincoln, and he uses no guile. Therefore, we came away

knowing now how to act in the party.

Mr. Lathrop, who is a long-time friend

and fellow-townsman of Maj. Warner, was

the spokesman for the party. He placed

the claim of Maj. Warner before the Major

and told him what he wanted.

"After Mr. Lathrop had concluded, Maj.

McKinley had some interesting things to say

in regard to Major Warner's position.

Major Warner had not thought of going to Missouri for a man; that he had taken care of the West

part of the country, and he had not

been to the West, and he had not